Pending his remarks the hour of five approached.

Mr. TABOR—I consider the functions of the Chair terminated by the arrival of the hour of & o'clock.

The Lieut, Governor took, the Chair and declared the recess to the 24h May.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. HOLLEY rose to a question of privilege and called attention to a misapprehension on the part of The Allas reporter of some of his remarks yesterday.

The CHAIR then said he felt it his duly to say what he The CHAIR then said he felt it his duly to say what he was impelled to say yesteriay. He feit in his heart that all the impleasant scenes of that day arose from an active missipprehension on the part of the gentleman from Ningara. (Mr. Helley.) and that that gentleman whose uniform bearing was so courteous and gentlemanly, had not the least intention to show any disrepect to the House or its presiding officer. He (the Chair) bore his most willing testimony to the kindness and anniability of character that had always distinguished that continuous (Mr. Helby), and most singaring and most singaring the character that had always the character that had always and most singaring the character that had always and most singaring the character that had always and most singaring the character that had always the character that had always and most singaring the charact distinguished that gentleman (Mr. Helley,) and most sin-cerely joined in the wish that all the circumstances referred

should be forgotten.

Mr. SHAW moved to lay all other orders of business on the table, to take up the third reading of bills. Carried.

BHAS READ AND PASSED CALESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
To amend the Charter of Rochester.
To amend the Militia law.
Mr. MARSH moved to recommit it. It ought to be fully discussed before passed upon.
Mr. PETERS regarded the tax feature as an odious one: this bill should not be acted upon hastily.

Mr. PETERS regarded the fax feature as an odious one: this bill should not be acted upon instily.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR opposed the motion.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN also took that side of the question.

Mr. RENDEE.—It also was a bill for the good of the poer man. He moved the previous question. Carried.

The bill was lost 40 to 46.

A motion to reconsider lies on the table.

The Senate sent down the resolution for a recess, as non-

concurred in.

Mr. J. ROSE then moved a joint resolution to take a recess from to morrow till the 19th of May, but withdrew his motion for Mr. CASE, who moved a Committee of Conference.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR moved an aneudment to adjourn this afternoon at 6 o'clock to meet again on Wednesday, the 19th May.

Mr. WEST moved to amend so as to adjourn to night at

9 o'clock, and meet again on the 20th of May.

The resolution, after numerous amendments proposed,

was made to read so as to adjourn this afternoon at 5 Gelock, to meet again on the 24th of May.

It was passed, 71 to 39.

Mr. SHAW submitted a resolution as follows, which was

Air. SHAW shiftlets resolution as follows, which was a report of a select committee, appointed under a resolution of this House, was submitted on the last day of the session, concluding with a resolution for the impeachment of a Canal Commissioner; Therefor—

Resolved—That this House will suspend its judgment upon the resolution submitted, usful the report has been fully examined.

Resolved—That before presendings to consider said resolution, this House will receive and consider any communication in relation to said report the accused may choose to submit to their consideration, and that the clerk be directed to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Mather.

Mr. HENDEE moved to print both the Commissioners and Mr. Mather's report—1,000 copies. Adopted.

and Mr. Mather's report—1,000 copies. Adopted.

The Senate sent down the bill to extend the basis of banking, with amendments. Table.

The third reading of bills was continued.

Mr. CLAPP moved to take up the bill io extend the basis of banking. Carried.

The Senate amendments were concurred in—74 to 20.

Recess to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR presented a petition from citizens of New-York for an investigation into the affeirs of the American Art Union. He me yed for a Select Committee, to sit during the recess, to examine into it. Agreed to.

A motion to take up and reconsider the final vote upon the Militar Bill failed; so the bill is rejected.

The bill to repair the locks on the Champlain Canal passed

The King's County Tax Bill was passed.

The King's County Tax Bill was passed.

Mr. WEST moved to postpone the hour of adjournment

until 6 o'clock. Carried. To amend the Charter of the Rome and Watertown Rail-

and Company.
Relative to Savings Banks in New-York and King's Counties.

The SPEAKER announced as the Select Committee on the Art Union matter Messrs, D. B. Taylor, Champlin and

Clapp.

The hour of adjournment having arrived—the Senate having taken no action on the resolution—the Speaker ad journed the House to May the 24th.

EUROPE.

Additional News by the America,

The London Times of April 24, contains a telegraphic dispatch dated Paris, April 18, 6 P. M., which states that the American Government had consented to indemnify the owners of French vessels which had been selzed in California.

fornia.

The Times also contains the details of the India and China news. The dates from Hong Kong are to February 11.

The American whalers were frequenting that port for sup-

plies.

The American Commissioner, Mr. Marshall, had visited Canton, but his expected interview with the authorities had been postponed.

There was a rumor at Canton that the rebels had been

signally defeated:
The purchases of Green Teas for America had been large at an advance of from one to two taels.
Freights to England were easier.
The frigate Susquehanna, from Manilla, arrived at Shang-

hae January 31st.

The Commander in chief of the English squadron, Fitz-

clarence, is dangerously ill.

Further advices from Berlin give the particulars of the discovery of the conspiracy there. Nearly all the ultra Democratic leaders are under arrest, among them Dr. Falkenthal, late President of the Democratic Union, Dr. Collman, several merchants, and one member of the Assembly.

All kinds of weapons and revolutionary pampilets were

The London Daily News of Saturday has also important accounts from Sicilly, with details of the insurrectionary movement there, which had been suppressed.

A letter from Naples of March 1s, says that Southern Italy is in a far more alarming state than at any time since the re-action. Some of the most eminent lawyers of Naples were among the arrested, of whom there were handreds.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

Per America.]

London, Friday, 1st April, 1833—5 P. M.

The Colonia: and Foreign Produce markets responsed on Wednesday, but without any of the activity which had prevailed previous to the Holidays, though with a more general diposition to realize on the part of holders. Corron has formed a notable exception, having been in great demand, and id. dearer. Money has been in request: the Bullion in the Bank by last week's return amounted to £19,163,146, being an increase of £184,836 on the previous one. Consol.s leave off at 160. American Eagles 76/4. Bar Silver 5/19. New Dollars (4/11). The arrival of the Overland Mail, which left Bombay 1st March, is reported by Electric Telegraph from Marseilles.

Cachinal is firm. 200 bags have been offered at auction, which have chiefly found buyers at full prices to 1d. advance, viz. Tenerife Silver 4/26/4/4, Black 4/364/9. Present stock, 11,043 bags against 6,705 bags last year.

8,763 bags last year.

Cocoa-lu the absence of publicales, a few bags Trinidad have cent taken by the trade at steady rates.

COFFEE-Bemand appears to have Silver 4/2 4/4, Black 4/504/9. Present stock, 11,5-5 case agains.

Cocoa—In the abrence of public sales, a few bags Trinidad have been taken by the trade at steady rates.

Coffee—Demand appears to have almost entirely subsided for the moment, and no transactiors have occurred privately. The only public sale has been of 70 bils, 50 bars Jamaica, which realized from 67 areas, 10 bils, 50 bars Jamaica, which realized from 67 areas, 10 bils, 50 bars Jamaica, which realized from 67 areas, 10 bils, 50 bars, 10 bils, 50 bars, 10 bils, 10 bils,

St. Dominso Logwood at £7.5). Turkey Opium dull at 11/2012, as in quality. China Camphor 100. Gambier 25/. Cutch 24/. Safron 23/. Quickselver 2/3.

HEMP.—St. Petersburg Clean £38-15/. Mamila £97. © £45. 530

bairs little said from £17-15/. © £3/9.5/.

Induce continues very firm, and 24/0. 3d sdwance on the last sale is accessing to be paid for small parcels selected, to fill orders. Stock this day, 29/91 chests East India against £30 serrom on let April, 1852.

The IRON trade continues quict, with rather a dominard tendency: we quote common Bars £8.5/. 0. 48.10/, and Italia £2.10/. £2.15/. free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig firmer, and good American brants, mixed numbers, are worth 54. cash at Clasgow. Swedish scarce at £11.10/. © £12. Russian C. C. N. D. £16.10/.

LARD neplected, and 50/ an outside quotation for Western.

LEAD is very quiet, and lower prices would have been taken to effect sales. In the meantime our quotations are continued.

LINSEED CAKE have declined, and are slow of sale at the reduction. We quote best New York in barries £9.10/. £2.9/. Hoston in bars £9.5/. £2.0. Oblong Western in pags. £7.16/. £2.9/. Hoston in bars £9.5/. £2.0. Oblong Western in pags. £7.16/. £2.0. Hoston in bars £9.5/. £2.0. Oblong Western in pags. £7.16/. London-made £8.17/. A cargo of square Marselles, arrived on the coast, has been sold at £7.12/6. cost, freight and insurance.

Olis—Sperm firm at £90/£20/for good parcels. Common Fish are quite unsalable at our last quotations. Olive held firmly at £84.2.70, and stock much reduced. Palm scarce at £316. Cocos Nut £7/. £41/. Rape dull at £31/. for foreign brown, and 53/. cocos Nut £7/. £41/. Rape dull at £31/. for foreign brown, and 53/. cocos Nut £7/. £41/. Rape dull at £31/. 60/. Oblong Western in pags. £7/. Enc. is again 3d.4/. 60/. low not much now offering under £29/£20/. Sut which there are buyers for forward delivery.

Rice is again 3d.4/. 60/. low not much now offering under £29/£20/. Sut which there are buyers for forward delivery.

Rece is again 3d.4/. 60/. low

the value to arrive is about 18/10 cargo.

SERDS—Linseed is dull: we quote East India 49/243/; Black Sea, 48/6 for arrival 49/, delivered, has been paid. Rape nominally 47/2048/for East India.

48/6 for arrival 49/, delivered, has been paid. Rape nominally 47/2048/for East India.

SERLITER is quite dull, with sellers at £22 on the spet, and £21 10/10 for Spring; stock this day, £300 tuns. Sheet Zinc £30.

SERLIN—We note eales of 540 hags Pimento at 54d. 26dd., being iddearer; 38 bags white Pepper at 54d for fair good Sunatra, with good Penang at 94d 204d; 54 cases Nutmegs at 2/423/7; and It cases Mace 2/725/.

BUGAR—The supply of West India continues very limited, and the sales since our last do not exceed 500 bhds., at a decline of /6 4° cwt.; but the large quantity of 34,000 bags Mauritius, Bengal, Madras, kellert data auction in the three days, proving far in excess of the wants of the trade, has depressed the market, and importers were only enabled to reasize by submitting to a reduction of fully 1/0 on the week. 1,500 boxes Havana partly sold from 35/6r fine brown to 40/6 for very man yellow; while of 350 cases 500 bags Bahis, halfs told from 30/26/16 revery low to fine brown. By private contract business has been confined to two cargoes brown Permans (3,700 and 3,350 bags) st 20/6 and 20/0 doal, for mar ports, with 22 cases Bahis at 30/0 and 2,060 bags at 20/3 family and 2,060 bags at 20

Tallow is decidedly firmer, with improved demand, and we close standily at 44.9 on the spot, and 45.045/3 for last three months.

Tex.—We have a very firm market; holders invisting on very extreme rates for all kinds, are obtaining them to the extent of the wants of the trade; the quot atom for common Congon is 14.6.4 [bid. 3.7]. Adult, and unsalable in quantity at late quotations. Fig. Plates do not improve; they are freely offered at 27 and 55 for L.C. Coke, are d.l.C. Charcoal respectively.

TEFFENTISE—1.160 barrels fine Rough have been so'd at 13.6 while nadding lots would not command over 12.02/12.9. British Spirits quiet at 57.4 american 58.9 geven.

WHALEBONE dull at £175 for Polar, and £160 for Southern.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There have been transactions in United States 6.9 cept. Bonds of 1863 at 110.2111; in Pennsylvania Inserbed Scatt. In, in Bonds 28.85; is Maryland 38. Steeling at 69.2103; in Virginia Bonds at 19211e; in New York and Eric First Mortssen 108, Second Mortsage 100, Convertible 90.221. Other securities without business, and without change in the nominal prices.

Brown, Shiriley & Cory Circular.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Midding. Sid Midding. S 13-16d Midding. S 13-Ordinary to good ordinary, 563-3d. Inferior, 14-0-5d. F Ib. The stock of Corrors in this port is 746-900 bales of American 14-500 bales; stock at same time last year 323,000, and of American 10. Manchester the demand for Yarns and better descriptions of goods In Manchester the demand for Yarns and better descriptions of goods chainers active, with more firmness on the part of the sellers, whilst heavy cloths are dull and in limited request at last week's prices.

The Conn market is again lower, Floura having given way 22% \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bid, and Roman Conn \$\frac{1}{2}\$ change 22 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 23 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 22 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; Yellow Invariant Conn \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 23 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 22 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; Yellow Invariant Conn \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 23 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 22 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; Yellow Invariant Conn \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 22 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 22 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 23 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 23 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 23 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 24 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; Yellow Invariant Conn \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge 25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ charge

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circum.

America. Invervoot, 3d Mo. 3ist, 1953.

one the date of our last arrivals of all descriptions of Ghain and
its have been moderate, demand dull; had purchasers appeared
by quantity of either, a shade less money would have been acd.

Mo. lat.—We had but a moderate attendance at this morning's

Whisa T in very limited request, at a decline of 14 70 h

In Mo. lat.—We had but a moderate attendance at him morning thet. Wheat in very limited request at a decline of [1 \$\phi\$ 70 m in all descriptions. Flotts offered more freely than of late, and the sthat took piece mark a reduction of fully [6 \$\psi\$ bill, from the rates our last. Yellow INDIAN CORN not being very plentiful, soid at more prices, but white being in better supply, declined [6 \$\psi\$ quarter, \$\psi\$ 480 file being a top quotation. We quote the value of American Cereales at this day's market as lows: White Genesse and Pennsylvanian Wheat 7[127]2, Red to 6 \$\psi \pi 6 \pi \pi 6] 10 \$\pi\$ 70 Be. Flours—Philadelphia and Baltimore 24 \$\pi\$ to 6 \pi \pi 6] 10 \$\pi\$ 70 Be. Flours—Philadelphia and Baltimore 24 \$\pi\$ to 6.0 \text{Ond 24}\$. Western Canal 22[6\pi 23] \$\pi\$ bill.

Imports for the past fourteen days consist of 5.985 qrs. Wheat, 13, qrs. Indian Conn. 12.51 bils. Wheat, 2.346 qrs. Indian Conn. 1.251 bils.

Flours and Library Countries and Library a

Power, as a same survey during yesterday and to-day, which are not yet reported.

P. S.—Our consigning friends will please observe, that as the Corn Porters have struck for an advance in wages, the expenses upon all descriptions of Grain and Flour will be increased nearly 20 Poent, under the head of "Porterage."

Wim. Gardner & Co./s Circular.

Lyvenout, Friday April 1 1933

Wm. Gardner & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April I, 1833.

The demand for Bref has not improved; the dealers buy sparingly, and the stock accumulates; holders of fine quality continue irm, but for middling and ordinary sorts tower prices would be taken.

Posk, though not in active demand, is firmly held, the stock being moderate and the deliveries good.

BACON is lower 1s to 2s, per cwt., but a change to milder weather having taken place, the demand will improve.

At last week's prices there has been a fair demand for Lard, and the sales are reported at 120 tuns.

The inquiry for Chreak is good, but the market is bare of stock.

TALLOW has been moderately active, without alteration in order.

There is no change in the value of Linsberd Cake, the demand is limited.

The Corn market during the week has been quiet with a retail demand for Wheat, at about has week's prices, and for Flour at a decline of 31 to 61 49 bbl., Indian Corn being taken rather more freely.

OATMEAL also attracting more attention, while OATS and BEANS have not varied. To-day the business transacted was limited, with a tendency to lower prices for Wheat and Flour; other articles firm.

les. In Manchester a large business has been done at full prices, and preesire to operate extensively.
Our Coan market has raied dull and inanimate throughout the week The transactions are limited to the immediate wants of consummers, at rather lower prices for all articles of the trade.

ARIES—Sales 360 barrels. Pots 28/ and Pearls 27/ 49 cwt.

BARK—Retail sales of Philadelphia at 9/9 49 cwt.

LARD—Sales 70 tuns at 51/ 49 cwt.

RESIN—Common Amber realized 4/6, and fine 10/6 49 cwt. Sales 3,600 bbls.

Arrival of the Washington.

The U.S. Mail Steamship Washington, E. M. Fifeh Com-ender from Bremen, March 25, via Southampton 30th, P.M. arrived late last night in 16 days 5 hours. She brings

Tuesday, April 19th, 11 A. M., lat. 43, 45, N. lon. 58,57, W. Sandy Hook, distance 758 miles, exchanged signals with and saluted U. S. Mail Steamship Franklin, bound East.

sing under steam and canvass. We are indebted to Purser Adams, of the Washington, for apers, &c., but the news has been anticipated by the ades per America.

Owing to the severity of the frost in Germany the Weser was frozen in, and the cargo of the Washington had to be conveyed by land carriage from Bremen to the Docks at Bremerhaven, in order that the lading of the cargo might be completed.

The Washington brings over 160 passengers; and so

great was the pressure for accommodation, that many were cfused both at Bremen, Southampton, and Havre.

Her cargo is a very full and valuable one, comprising be-ween 300 and 400 tons of German Merchandize, and a con-iderable quantity of French Goods transhipped at South upton from a special Steamer from Havre, chartered for

ampton from a special Steamer from Havre, chartered for the conveyance of the freight.

Amongst the passengers by the Washington are the prin-cipal members of Sands' Equestrian Troupe, accompanied by seven of their favorite horses and a young Giraffe. On the outward voyage, the passengers presented Capt.

Fitch with a gratifying testimonial.

The following persons came passengers in the Wash-

Mr. Sweine, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Funch, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Marbs, Dr. Hoerchner, lady, two children and two servants. Mr. Greeny and lady, Mr. Scinosson, Mr. Bruchner and lady, C. Bruchner, Mrs. Neumann, Mr. Bruchner and lady, C. Bruchner, Mrs. Neumann, Mr. Hagen, Mr. Obig, Mr. Polbans, Mr. Loudon, lady and family. Mr. Schweigen and lady, Miss Winter, Messes, Bamberge, Dittman, Buchmann, M. Buchmann, Unger, Heinrichholen, Miss Levy, Mr. Schweigerman and lady, Mrs. Simon, Mr. Rathje, lady and three children, Mr. Doste and Lady, Mr. Huchell, Mrs. Schiffer and daughter, Mr. Neddermier and lady, Messrs, Kruger, Rosenbaum, Rlambein, Walter, H. Walter, Bachman, Stake, Hoerchner, Heuschke, Muller, C. Hoerschert, Cat Hoerscheeser, Rosenchie, Mrs. Stochter and child, Messrs. Fraune, Vogeler, Mrs. Lehmann, Messrs, Osterwald, Kuhliman and lady, Mrs. Holzmayer and child, Miss Nout, Messrs, Ergers, Neumann, Wiese, Bohm, Miss Harless, Mr. Francom, Lady and child, Mr. Chritene, and and child, Mr. Schriebe, and Schum, Girardy, Bigant, Nidal, Cert, Messrs, Benoet, Marin, Stickney and son, Nicolo and three children, Mrs. Mason and two children, Mussir, Teuris, Johnson, Quick, Ktchell, Quackenbos, Barty, Carron, Quayle, Arnold, Robbins, lady, three children and servant, Master Frechner, Mr. Curtis and lady, Mr. Wamer, lady and child, Mrs. Serset, three children and and child, Messrs. Mor'n, Ferraux, Tarubail, Hardy, Griffin, Bursted and dady, Miss Hansen, Mr. Howen and lady. Mr. Swaine, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Funch, lady, child and nurse

THE FAMINE IN MADERIA - Arrival of the Nantshus The following is an extract from a letter dated Madeira,

The Nautilus, from Boston, with the generous offering from Nantucket, has arrived. As yet, no one to my know ledge has died from starvation, though there are thousands whose pale and meager faces too plainly indicate their unwhose pale and meager faces too plainly indicate their unhappy, miserable condition. Nearly all the coopers, numbering between five and six hundred, with their families, have had no employment or means of subsistence for several months past, and their pressing wants have been answered as far as possible, but it has not been in the power of three or four individuals to do much for the help of thousands! Your succor is the first in the way of provisions, and I am happy to say to you, that our solicitations obsciously have been most kindly answered. From Russia abroad have been most kindly answered. From Russia, Hamburgh and Enghand, donations are coming in, and from our happy country they are, and they will be such as to make the Madeira people almost worship the name of an American. Flour will gladden the hearts of the destitute FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES.

No. X Italy. Father Gavazzi delivered the closing Lecture of his Course in Metropolitan Hall last evening to an audience much larger than has attended any of the previous ones. The body of the Hall and the galleries were densely packed, and hundreds stood up in the alshes during the delivery of the lecture, which occupied two hours. Before commencing his lecture, the Padre said that he wished to before the min the Tabernacle on Sabbath evening next, at 71 c'clock. He also remarked that he had received a very pointe letter from an Irish Roman Catholic, desiring him to deliver one or two free letters for the edification of the deliver one or two free lectures for the edification of the poor Irishmen of the City; and, said he, in compliance with that request. I shall deliver two free lectures for the poor. Irish, en Friday and Saturday of next week, at which time I shall repeat some things of this course, and speak upon some particular topics of Ireland, with which I am very well acquestioned, in order to enlighten them. Therefore, I invite the Reman Catholics to come and hear me on those evenings. I know that some of them have desired to come and hear these lectures, who have been forbidden by their father confessor. And why should the father confessor prevent them from hearing my poor lectures? If I am a liar and a humbug they need have no fear at all. But if they fear the tenth of my lectures. I would say to them. Roman Catholics, open your eyes! Else may we well conclude that your priests fear the truth, and fear the preacher of truth. [Applause.]

Catholics, open your eyes! Lise may we well conclude that your priests fear the truth, and fear the preacher of truth. [Applause.]

Yours is a country tuly free. There are also a few free countries in the Old World—Switzerland, Belgium, Piedment, and England. There are also a few on the New Continent, but not very happy: because, in my opinion, free dom coming from slavery, entirely, has not yet fulfilled its mission. The only free and happy country on the New Continent is your America. [Applause.] Here, in the United States of America—and, fortunately, the Protestant United States of America—you know what true liberty is New, to speak about slavery in my country to a people which enjoy freedom, is to speak to the blind about the radiant light of the sun. But I shall endeavor to put under your oyes some principal topics from which you may conclude what a miserable life people sustain in my dear Italy. But, beforehand, I wish the American people to know that without France, Italy, at the present time, would be a free country. [Applause.] Without the cursed expedition to Rome, we in Italy should have accomplished our liberty against them all: because do not believe that in Italy we are cowards. We have learts, we have earns, we have breasts,—we are Hainaus for our dear Italy. [Applause.] But God is right. The same man who strangled the liberty of Italy, strangled it also in France. God is right. No one, either deputies, or generals, or politicians, who voted for, or who followed the expedition to Rome, escaped prison, confinement, trouble and danger. treams, who voted for, or who tolowed the expendion to Rome, escaped prison, confinement, trouble and danger. from this same man who beaded the expedition to Rome. God is just and right: and I wait for, and I hope to see, for the real good of the world—I hope to see the Russian Cossacks of Nicholas and the Czar of Russia act the same part in France which in Rome acted the French Cossacks of Louis Napoleon. [Applause.] But now my Italy is the slave of the Police. The Police in this country do not vex and oppress the people; but they protect them. The American citizen is not for the Police, but the Police for the American citizen and they look mon you in order. we office Parts (Parts 1966). In this country parts of the parts of th obliged to obey these Princes and deserrate he law of our The word of God is more to be feared and more to be obeyed than the word of Princes. Therefore d we disclaim all authority of Popes and Princes whatsoever I can speak of the prison at Parma—and I also have see I can speak of the prisons at Farius, and I also have seen the rooms of the prisons at Rome, which are about large enough to contain for persons. In these small rooms there are often put inflow persons, huddled together in a most shocking manner; and great sickness and suffering is the result. Now, we have no religious fiberty in Italy. If any person endeavors to convert any one to their mode of religion, it is a crime, to be punished with banishment from the country. I also know that when I was in England, there were many who desired to come and hear my large. the country. I also know that when I was in England, there were many who desired to come and hear my lectures, but who were kept away in consequence of the spirit of persecution with which they were certain to be visited. The priesthood in Italy also control our common schools, and endeavor to inculeate principles of the Romish faith. But, thank God, we have now in Italy women who are trying to inculeate the principles of ilberty, and the true faith in the minds of the boys; and their teachings are more effectual than those of the priests. Oh may God bless our Italian methers with the enjoyment of Italian liberty. (Applainse, Yout Americans are blest with freedom, and may you always continue to be free; but do not be blind to the dangers with which you are encounterassed in these priests who are coming over here are bleat with freedom, and may you always continue to be free; but do not be blind to the dangers with which you are encompassed in these priests who are coming over here to spread forth their dectrines [Applause.] Do not be blind to that hostile spirit which is even now trying to poison your National Schools. [Applause.] Now, hear me, Americans, recoverable Americans, beware of politicians who declare their indifference for all religions. Beware! Because they say from the platform, by pamphiets and newspapers. "We must send our Protestant children to Popish schools in order to show our confidence in the Popish schools in order to show our confidence in the Popish schools in each of the papers of the protestant children to receive their education by Papists or by Protestant teachers. Ah! is it midfferent with you Americans, by whom your children are taught? Is this a matter of indifference with you Protestants? I confess that in general in Protestant Schools the Papists are not interfered with in regard to their religious opinions. But in the Papist schools the religious opinion is the chief idea. [Applause.] Indifferent about sending Protestant children to Papist schools? Indifferent! Be asspred that no good can be derived from Protestants attending Papist schools. And if any father or mother among Protestants send their children to Popish schools, they are no father, no mother. They are, morally speaking, the moral assassins of their children. [Great applause.] They are not Americans but the traitors of American freedom! [Applause.] Having spoken of the present state of Italy, the Lawrer went on to speak of the fature hope of Italy, remarking that the people were fitted for liberty, and that they must seen religion for the protestant and we therefore claim the right of liberty to predict the sound freedom! [Frenchmen]

soener or later have it. From Sielly to Piedmont we all speak Italian, and we therefore claim the right of liberty from Piedmont to Sielly. If there be some Frenchmen there who do not speak Italian, we say—go to France. And it there be some Austrians who do not speak Italian, we say—go to Austria. We send to a superior of the send of the se I was in London at the Great Peace Convention, where I was in London at the Great Peace Convention, where many splendid speeches were made about the beauty and the desirableness of Peace. Well, I like peace—that is made viol peace—but I am for moral war. But come to Italy and speak about peace to Austrians and Russians. What peace is there for Italy? Is there peace with the Duke of Tuscany? No. Peace with the Carr of Russia, or the Emperor of Austria? No? no? war? war, a thousand times war. (Great applause). To speak about peace and Italy, where there are robbers and assassins, is abstructly life of Italy is to be Independence. "God and native Caustry," is my motto. We have now a part of Italy over which floats, the flar of liberty. This incipient free Iom is Country," is my motto. We have now a part of Indy over which thoats the fisg of liberty. This incipient freedom is a Piedmont. Give me a Washtagton and I will show you Italy free.

We cannot have liberty in Italy till the destruction of Pope

We cannot have liberty in Italy till the destruction of Pope and Popery is accomplished. [Appiause.] The Pope has ever been the greatest enemy we have: and I would now say to all my Italian brethren present, we will effect the total destruction of the Pope in Italy. But, perhaps, you may say, "Why do you not do something toward accomplishing this much desired end?" I would answer, we have already made many essays toward this end. But all Popes and Princes have joined to restore again the power of the Pope whenever we have had a revolution toward his destruction. We are overflowed with more than 60,000 soldiers, who are ever ready to put down every symptom of rebellion. We have too much to fight against—Prussia, Popula Austria and France, who come to the help of the soldiers, who are ever ready to put down every symptom of rebellion. We have too much to fight against—Prussia, Russia, Austria and France, who come to the help of the Pope. We would be very glad to send the Pope to Austria, to Pesth, Buda, or even to America, if you would like to have him here—and we would gladly pay his expenses hither. But no: it is necessary that he should remain at Rome. That is the place where he seems to be most needed. Americans! I pray you to help Italy, because you are greatly indebted to her. Milton came from London, Shaks-

pere from Stratford, and Columbus and Vespucci from Italy. And but for Italy, you would be a barbarons nation A Crusader of Christ, I am yet to enter Kome, with the Bible in one-hand and the flag of liberty in the other, and rest not till Pope and Popery are no more. [Great ap-

plause.]

At the close of the lecture, the following resolutions were

At the close of the lecture, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we have listened with profound attention, deep interest and great instruction and estisfaction to the series of discourses delivered by flev. Mr. Gavazzi on the subject of the Papal System, and that the entire course meets with our unqualified approbation as well in regard to their matter as their manner.

Resolved. That each lecture has increased our admiration of the boldness firmness and independence of the Lecturer and our confidence in the spirit and power of his eloquence; and that since the discussion and examination of the whole subject are of the greatest importance to a free people, Mr. Gavazzi he requested to give another series of lectures in this city at according to the subject of the control of the co

Father Gavazzi came forward and said that if it was thought that another course of his lectures would be calculated to forward the cause of Trath, he would deliver

another course, commencing week after next. He would not promise to repeat this course, inasmuch as he had many new topics upon which to speak.

Relief for the New-York Volunteers.—A com-

mittee was recently appointed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to inquire into the present condition of the rem. In pursuance of the Appointment, two of the members of the Committee, Assistant Aldermen Ring and Breaden met

yesterday, in the City Hall Library, at 3 o'clock, P.M. They were met by Major Dyckman, Lieut, Miller, Serg, Peel, and private Dick, on the part of the Volunteers.

Assistant Ald, Riso said, that he considered that the ob-Sect the Board had in view, in appointing this Committee

was to learn how many of them would be fit and able to work, in case employment could be got for them.

Major Dickmax—I fear there are very few of them now able to perform any heavy work, for the climate of Califor-nia has affected their liver, and has made them listless, and

deprived them of that energy which is necessary for the proper discharge of many of the employments of life.

Serg. Perl.—None of them are certainly so strong as when they left home, but, nevertheless, there are a great many descriptions of work which they could perform, and many offices that they would be well able to fill. I know they would be glad to get employment, and we have made trequent applications to the Alms House Commissioners to get some of them appointed Wardens on Randall's Island; but though we had the strongest recommend-ations, we were not able to succeed in getting any one

Assistant Ald. Ring—In case we would be able to procure employment for any of these persons, we would, of course, want to be satisfied as to their character and trust

worthiness.

Serg. PEEL-I think that they can all be well recom Nerg PEEL-1 limbs that they can all be well recom-mended, but I could make more particular inquiries into every case. I know that some of them have got a hard name for drinking too much, and the like; but I do not think, it the circumstances are considered, that they are so much to blame. Every one asks them to drink, they can

more information.

Sergeant Presi.—There will be one of our body buried on Sunday, and there is another in the Hospital whose death we expect every day. We are not able to support them out of the public Hospital by any means we have got, and cannot help sending them there. Fifteen of them have been buried within the last six mouths.

Assistant Ald. Rivo—Well, I hope something will be

done, and that there may be an opportunity of providing for some of you in the Police or some other way.

It was arranged that the Committee would meet again on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the parties separated.

Consecuation of a Jewish Synagogue.-Yesterday afternoon the Synagogue of Congregation Rodolph Shalom was consecrated with great solemnity to the worship of God. The galleries were occupied by the women only and the body of the edifice by the men. About 1,500 per-

sons were present.

The exercises were opened with a grand symphony by Hirschman's Band. Rev. Drs. Lalienthal and Raphall, followed by the President and Trustees of the Congregation. brought the Scrolls of the Law to the closed doors of the Synagogue, where, standing under a canopy and knocking hree times loudly at the door, they exclaimed:

Open into us the gates of righteousness, we will enter them and praise the Lord."

The doors were then opened, and the Preachers. President and Trustees entered in procession with the scrolls, the Rev. N. Davidsohn, accompanied by the choir and band

"Blemed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord: we bless ye from the house of the Lord."

The procession, headed by the preachers, next advanced slowly up the isles, until arrived at the ark, the Rev, N. Davidsohn meantime singing the following:

"Hew Goodly are thy tents, O Jacob: thy tabernacies, O Israel! And in the greatness of thy benevolence will I enter thine house: in reverence of thee will I low down toward the temple of thine holiness. O Lord: I have leved the habitation of thine house, and the dwelling place of thy glory. I therefore will worship, how down, and bead the knee before the Lord my maker. And I will offer my prayer unto thee, O Lord: In an acceptable time: in thine abundant mercy, O God: answer me in the truth of thy salvation."

The nine scrolls containing the five books of Moses, written in the Hebrew language on parchiment, were given into the hands of different members of the congregation, and seven circuits performed under the canopy and in front of the ark. During the first circuit Rev. Mr. Lyon chanted a Song of Degrees of David, commencing.

"Trejoiced when they caid anto me, let us go into the house of the

I rejoiced when they caid unto me, let us go into the house of the aid. Our teet stood within thy sates, O. Jerusalem." Lord. Our test stood within thy sates, O, Jerusalem."

Rev. N. Davidsohn chanted on Ode at the dedication of the House of Pavid during the second circuit.

Puring the third circuit a Psaim of David was chaunted by Rev. Dr. Haeiner.

Rev. Mr. Stemberg chanted a Psaim to the Chief Musician upon the Getteth by the sons of Korah, during the

can upon the Getteth by the sons of Korah, during the fourth circuit, as follows:

How delighted are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! My soul lenged, age veetneth for the courts of the Lord: my thind and my body trumph in the Good of ite. As the sparrow found her house, the swallow a nest for herself, where she may foster her young, so I thy altars, O Lord of Hosts in Nine and Good. Happy are they who dwell in thy Louse, uncessing they praise Thee. Selan! Happy is the man whose might is in Thee. Its push our in their hearts, when passing through the arrid vale of Racka, a fountain thy deem it, even their sutumnal rain themself, which lessangs. Thus they march on from streaght to attend the third heart of the streamsth, till they appear before Good in Zion. O Lord Good of Hosts! hear my prayer; give ear, O Good of Jacob. Selab: Behold, O God: bear my prayer; give ear, O God of Jacob. Selab: Behold, O God our shield not upon thine amounted. For one day in thy courts is better then thousends. As the same and shield: crace and story God giveth; he withholdeth no happitess from those who walk uporgatily. O Lord of Blosts: happy is the man who trusteth in Thee.

During the fifth recents a psalm was chaunted by Rev.

tess from those who was uprignity. O Lord of does, nappy is the man who trusteth in Thee.

During the fifth circuit a psalm was chaunted by Rev.

N. Davidsolen, commencing righteens; the right hand of the Lord hath done valiantly."

Rev. Mr. Lyon chaunted a psalm during the sixth circuit, and Rev. Mr. Rubin a song of degrees during the seventh

The procession after the seventh circuit approached the Ark, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Haeiner, and with their faces to the Ark sung a Psalm of David, commencing "Ascribe unto the Lord, O ye sons of the mighty; ascribe glory and might unto the Lord."

At the conclusion of the psalm, the members of the pro-cession, one by one, placed his scroll in the Ark, after which the doers were closed, and the following benediction pronounced, by Rev. Mr. Lilienthal: "Blessed art thou, O Lord our God! King of the Universe, who pre-tved us alivo, and brought us to this season."

"Blessed art thou, o Londrous, to this season."

The same Clergyman then delivered an eloquent discourse in Hebrew, at the conclusion of which a prayer was delivered by Rev. N. Davidsohn.

A collection amounting to \$1,025, was then taken up.

An eloquent address in English was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Raphall, after which a hymn was sung by Rev. N. Davidsohn and the congregation dismissed.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the furnishing store of Mrs. Lambert and C. W. Page, No. 132 Nassaust, occasioned by a defect in the gas-pipe

The flames were extinguished before the premises were much damaged. One of the occupants narrowly escaped being seriously burned.

MEETING OF THE WAITERS .- Last evening there was a large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Waiters of hotels and saloons at the Hall. No. 127 Grand-st., last even ing. The large room was crowded—about 500 being present. Mr. Adolph Schwind occupied the Chair, and Mr. W. S. Hamilton was Secretary. At the opening of the meeting, a Committee, previously appointed, reported Constitution and By Laws, and some other business. These contain good provisions; among others, one which promote temperance among its members by rendering society a requisite of respectability in the calling and a condition of membership.

membership. The Chairman of the meeting, the Secretary and others addressed the meeting in a very efficient and candid man ner. There was much cheering during the evening. I was announced that several of the hotels had advanced the

was announced that several of the hotels had advanced the rate of wages, and others would advance so soon as the movement takes effect. The head-waiters of most of the large hetels favor the formation of this Society, and the advance of the wages to \$18 per month. The names and inition fees of many of the waiters were handed in to the officers of the Seciety last evening.

The Commutee stated that it was hoped that there would be no occasion for a strike, as they hoped that the wages would be tailversally given without such a resort. But if such a step shall be decided upon by the Committee, it will be kept a secret until the time, and communicated to the waiters in season. But it was remarked by one of their number, that they must not do anything to give inconvenience to the pushic, "for," said he, "the public are on our side, and we must not do anything for their inconvenience."

onvenience."

One of the speakers said that it oven happened that persons of high standing in the world were reduced by mistortunes to the necessity of following the calling of waiters. Nobles had been waiters under his superintendence. Another speaker said that waiters had great objection to the "whisting of hotel clerks, as it seemed a fit manner in which to call dogs only; and if persons who practice whistling to waiters knew how it hurt their feelings, he was certain they

School Exhibition.—A public exhibition of Ward School No. 22, in the Fifth Ward, took place yesterday afternoon, is that beautiful and spacious institution, at the corner of North Moore and Varick-streets. It was more an exhibition than a critical examination of studies. Dr. Kenneday presided. There were present, also Messrs. McKeon. School Superintendent: Rev. Mr. Wood. Dr. Webster, of the Free Academy: Mr. Benedict, the President of the Beard of Education, and Mr. Trimble, of the Public School

Society.

The exercises were principally compositions, declarations, and dialogues. The large audience present appeared to be much gratified with the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves. There are in the male department of the school 400 scholars, in the female department 400, and in the primary department co., total 1, 100. The principal is Mr. N. W. Starr, assisted by twenty four teachers. In many respects this is a model school.

he paid to John Caughin, a contractor, \$5,47.8 97, in parsu ance of an order passed by the Canal Board in derogation f law, and bence null and void.

The next charge appears to be brought against the Canal Board, or a majority of the Board, instead of Mr. Mather.

It consists of a refusal on the part of the Board, by a vote of 4 to 3, to remove S. A. Waterman and David Barrett, Su perintendents on the Canal, after the Auditor of the Canal Department had given them notice that the accounts of those Superintendents were not satisfactory to said Auditor. This is declared to be a violation of chap. 188 sec. 12 of the statutes which requires the removal of Superintendents un der such circumstances.

The next charge is that of illegal expenditure by Com.

Mather on the West Troy Dock. The Canal Board passed a resolution for the improvement of this Dock in accordance with a plan proposed by the State Engineer, estimated It is alleged that the plan was materially changed by Com. Mather, so as to cost about three times the original estimate, and that the Canal Board subsequently adopted a resolution approving the change. The proceed-ing on the part of Mather, and the subsequent action of the Canal Board are both declared to be illegal by the Investigating Committee. The cost of this improvement ultimately reached \$32,164, exceeding by \$2,164 the amount which the Canal Board had jurisdiction to order expended on any one piece of work without authority from the Legislature. Another case of unauthorized and illegal expenditure

says the Report, is one in which but one member of the Canal Board is implicated, the Canal Commissioner John C. Mather, and it is that of an expenditure of \$1,578 84 for excavation of earth from opposite lock and State dock in Hudson River, West Troy, and charged under head of "repairs of Erie Canal." It is clear to the Committee that the Hndson River is no part of the Erie Canal, and that there is no authority or pretense of authority for this expenditure of the Canal Commissioner. Another case where the Canal Board arrested the proceedings of the Canal Commissioners, is that of the excavation of the Albany basin. The amount of this expenditure was \$6,443 46.

It is charged by the Committee that the law which re

quires each Canal Commissioner, at least once in thirty days, during navigation, to visit and examine every part of the line of Canal assigned to his special charge, has been utterly disregarded by Mr. Canal Commissioner Mather—particularly in regard to sections 3, 4 and 5, of his division.

The Revised Statutes make it the duty of the acting Canal Commissioners in person or by agent to attend in be half of the State before the Canal Appraisers on the hear ing of claims for damages; and if in his opinion the interes of the State require it, he may employ counsel and request the attendance and examination of witnesses on the part of the State. The report states that of 101 cases heard on the Eastern (Mather's) Division, "counsel appeared in only eight; in one-half of the residue the appraisers were at tended by the resident or assistant engineer who, at their request, furnished maps and papers, or called witnesses There was no appearance by any one on behalf of the State in the other cases. In a portion of the cases it appears it was referred by the commissioner in charge to the discretion of the appraisers to decide, in which cases counsel or witnesses were necessary, and it was said to them they need not be particular to give notice except in such cases. It is made by statute the positive duty of the appraisers to notify, and the commissioner himself is to decide upon the necessity for the interest of the State of employing counsel or calling witnesses. The committee deem it highly improper for these officers to delegate their discretion to the appraisers, and clearly contrary to law.

Lastly, Mr. Mather is charged with corrupt practices in making contracts under the Nine Million law of 1851. In presenting Mr. Mather, the Committee say they do not

mean entirely to exculpate all other members of the Canal Board, though they assure the Legislature that against some members of the Board there does not appear any charge of violating the law, while against others there are one or more instances of apparent violations, which merit further investigation. The report, which really has very much the appearance

of a new edition of "Much Ado About Nothing," closes by recommending the adoption of the following Resolution: Resolved, That John C. Mather, Canal Commissioner in charge of the eastern division of the Eric Canal, be and is hereby imposeded for high crimes and misdemeanors.

THE TRIBUNE's recent Enlargement has called forth expressions of good will and high appreciation from not less than two hundred of our cotemporaries, holding the most various and widely discrepant opinions on all controverted propositions. Some of them are moved to enter a caveat against an uncertain number of our isms-or rather against the impolitic frankness wherewith we uphold them-but all (we do not now remember an exception) speak approvingly of the energy, industry, ability and enterprise with which this journal has been conducted, as also of the fearlessness of its spirit and the fairness of its general conduct. From the notices which came to hand yesterday, we extract the following, which we think will interest most of our

WORDS OF CHEER.

readers sufficiently to pay for the space they occupy : THE NEW-YORK TRIBLES.—We have unintentionally delayed noticing the enlarged and beautified appearance of this sterling newspaper. It is now the largest paper of the kind in the United States, and it is, in our judgment, the best. We have not room to-day to speak at length of its merits, nor is it necessary we should. Its fame is coextensive with the Union, and its success is proof that its ability is appreciated. We are glad of its good fortune.

[Boston Atlas.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This sheet comes to us greatly en

New York Tribune.—This sheet comes to us greatly enlarged, printed upon new type, and its whole cast of appearance remodeled, and greatly changed for the better. In the announcement of these changes the editors say that they will for the future, involve an additional expenditure of \$50,000 per annum. This is a large figure to the eye; but the truth is the making of daily papers, if done up right and energetically, is not to be accomplished in any such "saving way" at once characterized it.

The Tribune, in its new dress, and with enlarged borders, is certainly a most beautiful and highly creditable sheet; and without any reference to its malifindinous isms, we congratulate its proprietors upon their taste and pecuniary ability to do what they have for their paper, by this last move, and wish them a full reward for all the toils and efforts if must needs have cost them. [Buffalo Express.]

ENLARGEMENT OF THE TRIBUXE.—This gem of New-York journals comes to us in an enlarged form, and in a dress and style of making up quite unique among American newspapers. It has long stood in the front rank for enterprise, versatility of talent, and the variety and extent of subjects of public interest which it always brought into its daily columns. Striving always to keep a length ahead of its cotemporaries, the utmost energy and tireless activity has been necessary, for the press of New York is a living thing, growing with all the vigor that every forcing process can give it. The Tribune has not been behind its neighbors, at any time, and it will be admitted, we think, that the form in which it now appears is peculiarly soited to the freshness which characterizes its contents. Growth and expansion in every direction, is a law of nature, which that the form in which it now appears is peculiarly soited to the freshness which characterizes its contents. Growth and expansion in every direction, is a law of nature, which even such a thing as a newspaper must live up to and observe in their fullest extent. There is never a time when

reform questions is very earnestly devoted. Perhaps in its zeal to effect reform, may be attributed much of its isms. As a new spaper The Tribune is one of the best as well as one of the largest in the country, and there is no surer evidence of its prosperity than when it increases its capacity to accommodate its business. It has completed its twelfth volume, and during the whole time it has been published has held a commanding and influential position.

The Tribune has always been managed with a degree of enterprise which is scarcely equalled by any paper in this country. The skill and ability displayed upon that paper entitles it to the admiration and good wishes of all.

[Owego Journal.]

country. The skill and ability displayed upon that paper entitles it to the admiration and good wishes of all.

Ther New-York Tribers has just entered upon its thirteenth year, enlarged [nearly] to the size of The London Times, and in an entire new dress. We are heartily glad to witness this new evidence of enterprise and prosperity on the part of its proprietors, and we have no doubt our feelings are coincident with those of every admirer of the uncompromising independence of thought on political, literary, theological and other topics; the earnest, warm hearted devotion to the interests of the laboring classes; the hearty espousal of every new trath which seemed calculated to benefit mankind; and the powerful support of every worthy harmanitary measure, and every system of governmental polity which have for their aim the exaltation of our common country, in justice, in enterprise, in dignity, in truo reform, in greatness; which have ever characterized the conduct of that journal. Yet The Tribune is disliked by many for its peculiar Socialistic tendencies; and its freedom of speech on religious matters. Though we cannot subscribe to many of its views, yet we cannot condemn another for exercising that which we hold supreme—the right to perfect freedem of thought and speech—overawed by no authority, judicial, professional or priestly. You will not find The Tribune in the slave-mart, the groggery, or the denomination of the professional or priestly. You will not find The Tribune in the slave-mart, the groggery, or the denomination of the professional or priestly. You will not find the tribune in the slave-mart, the groggery, or the denomination of the professional or priestly. You will not find the Tribune in the slave-mart, the groggery, or the denomination of the professional or priestly in business matters and news, The Tribune has no superior.

[Meridon Connection Miles and the paperior.

and news, The Tribune has no superior.

[Meridon Connecticut Whig.]

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE enters upon its thirteenth year with a large addition to its former dimensions, a bright and beautiful garb, and (if not formerly) is certainly now, to our thinking, the best general newspaper in the United States. The Tribune, notwithstanding the bitter prejudices of those who invariably condemn everything which they do not understand, has long been considered by do one of the most fair, candid, reliable journals in our country. It has uniformly maintained the character of an earnest Inquirer for Truth. And this very feature, which has brought upon its head the anathemas and maledictions of the unceflecting, we have always looked upon as one of the most promising and desirable traits of its character. "I like The Tribune, says one, "except for its perpetual dabbling in the isms of the day." Well, now we like it for this too. The wildest vagaries and doctrines have often glittering pearls of Truth secreted within them; and who shall ever discover them if it be not the patient searcher and investigator? This is a work into which The Tribune has always entered, with a candor and a zeal which has evinced a determination to

a work into which The Tribune has always energy, and a zeal which has evinced a determination to

"Seize upon Truth wherever found."

On Christian or on Heathen goond."

In The Tribune each class will find just the things suited to their respective appetites; for its diversity outstrips all its cotemporaries; and here, we opine, lies the cause of the saying, "I like it for this, but dislike it for that." But we

t confess that it is both, and all, which render it accept must confess that it is both, and all, which render it acceptable and valuable to us.

We would like to extend this notice further, but our limits both of time and space to-day forbid. We can only add, that we rejoice that there is just such a journal as The Tribune in the country; and we hope yet to see the day when its fearless explorations in new and untrodden fields of Human Discovery will prove to thousands that the true doctrine of all progress is to "forget the things which are behind, and press forward to those which are before." That is to say, after the acquirement of sufficient light from repeated experiment to know where the defects and errors of former theories and systems lie—after "proving all things, to hold fast to that which is good." [Herkimer Co. Journal.

Excelsion Pioneer Association.—A company of young married men in the City of New-York have associated themselves under the above title, for the purpose of forming a colony on the banks of Lake Minnetouka, in Minnesota, nine miles from the Falls of St. Anthony, and twelve from St. Paul's. The climate of this locality is described as very healthy, the soil fertile, and the scenery exceedingly beautiful. Lake Minnetouka was discovered about a year

beautiful. Lake Minnetouka was discovered about a year since, and the lands have been vacated by the late Treaty with the Sioux Indians.

One hundred members are required, and it is intended to start in June, the members of the Association designing to "squat" until the lands are surveyed, and then each to secure for himself a farm of 160 acres, and a village lot of not less than one acre. The location chosen has a roomage on the Lake, which is navigable for forty miles. Success to the enterprise. [Milwakee (Wis.) Free Dem. Ap. 9.

Large numbers of California emigrants have been crossing the river daily at Quincy, Ill.